

DAILY UNION VEDETTÉ.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, May 26, 1864.

No. 121.

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:
One copy one month, (invariably in advance) ... \$1.00
One copy three months, " " " ... 2.75
One copy six months, " " " ... 5.00

Rates of Advertising:

Business cards (five lines or less) one insertion	\$ 5.00
" " " " " three months	12.00
" " " " " six months	20.00
One square (ten lines or less) one insertion	1.50
" " " " " two insertions	2.50
" " " " " three insertions	3.25
" " " " " one week	4.00
" " " " " one month	6.00
" " " " " two months	12.00
" " " " " three months	16.00
" " " " " six months	24.00
One-eighth column, one insertion	3.00
" " " " " one week	6.00
" " " " " one month	12.00
" " " " " three months	24.00
" " " " " six months	40.00
One-quarter column, one insertion	5.00
" " " " " one month	15.00
" " " " " three months	36.00
One-half column, one insertion	8.00
" " " " " one month	25.00
" " " " " three months	40.00
One column, one insertion	15.00
" " " " " one month	45.00
" " " " " three months	90.00
" " " " " six months	140.00

Regular or half yearly advertisements will be allowed to change at pleasure, at 40 cents a square for composition.

Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

Special Notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS.
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. Ed. Fennimore is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. Cole is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

L. P. FISHER,

No. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

FROM
SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE

DEPARTURES.

Eastern Mails.

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 8 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7:30 A. M. For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7:30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6:30 A. M. For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6:30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M. From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 6 P. M.

Officer of this command, now absent from this Camp, finding the following exquisite morsels among his papers, has called our attention to it, as we do that of our readers:

A RAINY DAY IN CAMP.

It's a cheerless lonesome evening,
When the soaking, sodden ground,
Will not echo to the footfall
Of the sentinel's dull round.

God's blue star-spangled banner
To-night is not unfurled;
Surely He has not deserted
This weary, warring world.

I peer into the darkness,
And the crowding, fancies come;
The night wind, blowing westward,
Carries all my heart toward home.

For I'm listed in this army,
Not exactly to my mind;
But my country called for helpers,
And I couldn't stay behind.

So, I've had a sight of drilling,
And have roughed it many ways,
And death has nearly had me;
Yet, I think the service pays.

It's a blessed sort of feeling,
Whether you live or die;
You helped your country in her need,
And fought right loyally.

But I can't help thinking sometimes
When a wet day's leisure comes,
And I hear the old home voices
Talking louder than the drums.

And the far, familiar faces
Peep in at the tent door,
And the little children's footsteps
Go pit-pat on the floor.

I can't help thinking somehow,
Of all the person reads
About that other soldier-life,
Which every true man leads.

And wife, soft-hearted creature,
Seems a-saying in my ear,
"I'd rather have you in those ranks
Than see you Brigadier."

I call myself a brave one,
But in my heart I lie!
For my country and her honor
I am fiercely free to die.

But when the Lord, who bought me,
Asks for my service here
To "fight the good fight" faithfully,
I'm skulking in the rear.

And yet I know this Captain
All love and care to be,
He would never get impatient
With a raw recruit like me.

And I know He'd not forget me
When the Day of Peace appears;
I should share with Him the victory
Of all His volunteers.

And it's kind of cheerful, thinking,
Beside the dull tent fire,
About that big promotion
When He says, "come up higher!"

And though it's dismal rainy;
Even now, with thoughts of Him,
Camp life looks extra cheery,
And death's deal less grim.

For I seem to see Him waiting,
Where a gathered Heaven greets
A great, victorious army,
Surging up the golden streets.

And I hear him read the roll-call,
And my heart is all afire,
When the dear Recording Angel
Writes down my happy name.

But my fire is dead white ashes,
And the tent is chilling cold,
And I'm playing win the battle,
When I've never been enrolled.

Some people are never contented.
After having all their limbs broken,
their heads smashed and their
brains knocked out, they will actually
go to law and try to get further damages.

During the past year, there
have been no fewer than 12,000 new
works, and 20,000 pieces of new
music, published in Paris.

A lover must have his clothes
handsomely cut, or he may be hand-
somely cut himself.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTÉ.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.

Dispatches from Canby at the mouth of Red River, on the 15th, announce the arrival of Admiral Porter. The remainder of the gunboats would arrive that night. Balks will probably reach Semmesport on the Atchafalaya, on the 16th.

A dispatch from Porter on the 16th, states that a portion of his squadron above the Falls at Alexandria, will be released from their unpleasant position owing to the labors of Col. Bradly, acting Engineer of the 19th corps, who proposed and built a wall dam six hundred feet across the river at the lower Falls, which enabled vessels to pass the shoals and obstruction placed in the river by the enemy. An official dispatch from Cairo the 22d, states that the army and gunboats are all safe at the mouth of Red River and Semmesport.

A dispatch from Sherman 3½ o'clock last night, reports that he would be ready by this morning, to resume his operations. Returned veterans have more than replaced his losses.

Nothing from Grant or Butler since last dispatch.

Official reports of the Department show that within eight days after the battle at Spottsylvania, many thousand veteran troops were forwarded to Grant. His whole army has been amply supplied with full rations. Upwards of twenty thousand sick and wounded have been transferred from the field to the Washington hospitals. Over eight thousand prisoners have been transported from the field. A large amount of artillery and other implements of an active campaign have been brought away. Several thousand fresh cavalry have been forwarded to the Army of the Potomac, which is fully as strong in number, shelter and equipments, as when the campaign began.

Several thousand reinforcements have been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all. During the same time over thirty thousand hundred day volunteers have been mastered in the service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions.

Signed: STANTON.
WASHINGTON, May 23d.

In the House a bill was reported, to aid the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Referred to a special committee.

A rebel Mail bag containing letters for parties in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, was captured near Annapolis; the letters contain highly important information.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.

In the Senate Morgan introduced a bill prohibiting the release of drafted

persons by paying a bounty merely, without the procuration of an acceptable substitute.

In the House Coffroth introduced a resolution that both houses of Congress be adjourned on the 6th of June, adopted. A resolution was offered, requesting the President to inform the House whether the publication of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* had been suspended by order. The vote by which the adjournment was passed, was objected to, reconsidered, and laid over.

A resolution was offered and adopted, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether any and what legislation was necessary to punish the forgery and publication of an official document, and that the legislation necessary to punish those who, through the press or otherwise, give aid or comfort to the rebels be promptly attended to.

Prane, of New York, offered a resolution, which was read for the information of the House: Resolved, that the conduct of the executive authority of Government, in closing the offices and suspending the publication of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* was an act unwarranted in itself, dangerous to the cause of the Union, a violation of the Constitution, subversive of the principles of civil liberty, and as such is hereby censured by this House.

Objection was made, and Prane moved the suspension of the Rules, in order that he might introduce the resolution. The question was negative, by 54 to 57.

Davis, of Maryland, offered the following: Whereas, the following announcement appeared in the *Moniteur*, the French official organ, viz.: The Emperor's Government having received from that of the United States satisfactory evidence of the Senate's action on the resolution of the House of Representatives relative to Mexico, and it is known besides that the Senate indefinitely postponed the question which in any case the Executive would not have sanctioned; therefore, resolved, that the President be requested to communicate to the House, if not consistent with public interests, any explanation given by our Government to the French relative to the resolution of the House. Referred and adopted almost unanimously.

Fort. Monroe, May 23d.

At noon yesterday, our pickets on our left near Point of Rocks on the Appomattox, were driven in. Quite an engagement ensued. As soon as the pickets reached our reserve force, two of our batteries opened on the enemy with deadly fire. The rebels lost heavily. The enemy got the worst of the fight and retired. Picket skirmishing is going on much of the time along the lines, and there was heavy skirmishing this morning. Particulars not received.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.
THURSDAY MORNING, . . . MAY 26, 1862.

Nepotism.

In a new country, where, of necessity, every man stands before the community on his own personal merits, whether of character, ability or skill, the kind of favoritism to which our heading refers, is to a great extent, impossible; but in older and more firmly established States—and even in some Territories—we have been painfully impressed not only with the extent to which this sort of clannish thrusting forward of connexions and friends exists, but also with the great and manifold evils resulting therefrom. In the naval service of the United States, previous to this war, the system alluded to, had almost entire sway, and no sooner was a new Commandant appointed to a Navy Yard, or an appointment made to a vessel under sailing orders, than the appointees, with rare and honorable exceptions, at once proceeded to fill all the appointive places under their control, with relations or friends, in regard to whose fitness for the positions thus furnished them, no one pretended to make any enquiry. We have ourselves seen a Commander's son his Secretary, and a Captain's nephew his Clerk, neither of whom could spell correctly three consecutive words in English;—while the naval storekeeper at the principal depot for stores on that station, was a relation (how near we cannot say) of both Captain and Commodore. That a similar state of affairs existed in the army, the reports of various Committees appointed by Congress to examine into such abuses, amply prove, and observant eyes can perceive that, if not now so rampant and undisguised as formerly, such abuses still exist to a sufficient extent to interfere materially with the efficiency of our military system.

In political life previous to this war, we had gotten to such a point that "victoribus spolia" to the victors belongs the spoils, had come to be an unblushing principle of action, and the question of fitness for any particular position, or ability and education thoroughly to perform its duties, was infinitely less thought of and enquired into, than "what has he done for his party or whom can he influence?" Thus it resulted that in the vast majority of instances we had offices of considerable importance and large pay filled by men who were utterly incompetent to perform a single item of the duties thereto pertaining, except the pocketing of their salary. In short, and not to mince the matter, we had come to a pitch of corruption in this respect excelled only by England among all the countries of Europe, and hardly by her, since there, the offices filled by nepotism are for the most part sinecures, and we in the United States either have not, or ought not to have any such either among elective or appointive offices.

Men are not angels—in fact all men are not even sensible and prudent—and consequently we cannot expect but that this habit of appointment through favoritism, without reference to ability, will to a certain extent always exist; but what we contend is that those doing so and using their power in this manner ought, at least, to have the grace to glaze over their action in some such way as to make it look plausible, and not boldly and without shame to shock the minds of the thinking and sensible by such incompetent appointments.

One of the greatest of the good results from the present war, will in all probability be, that hereafter competency and ability will be more regarded in appointments to office than will lineage, blood or the influence of friends. Should this result have been gained, the war would not have been wholly in vain; and in military life we think we already see that more attention is beginning to be paid to character and ability than were ever thought of in the early part of the war, and when the first regiments were being raised. Nepotism, favoritism and the appointment of incompetent persons to high office have been the ruin of all the republics that ever heretofore have existed, and it behoves us strenuously to guard against their insidious entrance into the body politic. Let the questions be, is he honest—has he the ability and does he understand the duties of the office so bestowed? and let an affirmative answer confer the place, and a

negative to any one of those questions be simply sufficient to debar from any office under the Government of the United States; for it will be observed that this is a trouble which only extends to offices under Government, since even the men who have the power and are thus willing to grant away positions the salaries of which the United States has to foot, would not in their own business, and when their own dollars and cents were involved, hold in their employ in any capacity the same person whom they are thus ready to entrust with Government money and to pay manifestly from funds of the Government. Let nepotism then, in all departments of our Government, be abolished; let sensible men frown it down, (it is no better than theft); and let those who still fill places with their imbecile relations and friends, feel that the reflecting community looks on every man who thus abuses his position as no better and less excusable even than the common thief. Then will our country never have reason, as she has too frequently had, in times past, to be ashamed of her officers; honesty will be sure of its due reward and ability will never languish in obscurity while fools bask in the sunshine of prosperity.

We are informed by the assayer, that the Eureka and Lincoln (adjoining ledges in the Rush Valley discoveries) assay as nearly alike as may be, viz: \$216.66 per ton. Rather a good yield that of silver!

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Walker Bros., Agents for the Pacific Insurance Co. of San Francisco.

RUSH VALLEY.—We publish for the information of the shareholders in this City, at Camp and elsewhere, the following note from H. W. Kearsing, assayer, to one of the discoverers of the Rush Valley Silver Leads. It seems very encouraging:

Sir:—To-day I put together all the ores from the Quandary, Eureka and Potomac, and extracted the lead from them—making an average of the whole, for the purpose of giving the miners of Rush Valley such average. The lead that comes from the first flow, assays \$260 in pure silver per ton; the lead taken from the slags remaining, assays \$346.682.3 cents per ton—which would be worth in New York City, \$500 per ton of lead thus extracted, with the silver in it. I now require one or two tons of choice ore from each good ledge that is productive of lead, so that I may experiment with a furnace here and to determine on a cheap scale of building one in Rush Valley, for, as far as silver is concerned, I consider Rush Valley well developed.

Respectfully,

KEARSING, Assayer.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.

Imports of general merchandise both from foreign and domestic ports continue to pour in upon us at a fearful rate of increase, filling our bonded and other warehouses to repletion, rendering our markets for the most part dull, and reducing prices far below the cost of importation.

Our enthusiastic Sanitary Fund meeting was held at Sacramento yesterday, realizing large sums.

Chambers of Commerce have forwarded remonstrances against the mining tax bill.

Arrived—Ship Ville de Toulouse, Bordeaux; Fleetwing from Rio; Vilente, Callao; Dublin from Shanghai.

Sailed—ships E. Bulkley, for Port Angelos; Brewster, for Boston.

Acapulco advises to the 12th, say the French occupy but a narrow line from San Blas to Vera Cruz and Tampico. It is surmised the French Admiral does not venture to occupy any other Pacific port because he would be unable to keep up communication with the interior.

The steamer Golden City has been libeled for landing goods without permit.

Some few arrivals of general merchandise; markets flat; grain easier.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, May 23d.

A Washington telegram says: The rebel army has been retreating since the attack on our right on the 18th. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, our forces occupied Guiness's station and Bowling Green.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

Dispatches to the Philadelphia *Enquirer* state that early Saturday morning our army silently advanced, capturing the rebel pickets and pushed on and cut off a portion of the left of the rear column of the main rebel army at Nye river, capturing 400 prisoners.

CHICAGO, May 24th.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, met at Boston on the 19th and appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Resolutions were passed recommending the nomination of Lincoln.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

The Senate passed the Pacific Railroad bill yesterday, by 23 to 5, it now goes to the House.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

Special to the *Times*, Guiness's Station 24th, says the army of the Potomac is again on the march towards Richmond. During the night Hancock's corps, which held the left of our lines in front of Spottsylvania, took up the march, moving on a road parallel with the Nye river:—early this morning they reached Guiness's station on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad; thence pushed onward following the railroad, and to-night finds the head of Hancock's column at Bowling Green, eighteen miles south of Fredericksburg; other corps have been to-day following the same general line and are now passing this point. It will be observed from this, that the

commanding General has effected the turning movement on the right to flank Lee, who is now hastily falling back to take up a new defensive position. We expect his next stand will be on the South Anna, although he may endeavor to hit us while moving by flank as he did when out-flanked in his lines on the Rapidan. Heavy firing is now heard across the Nye where one of our columns is moving. One mile south by west of Guiness is the point of confluence of the Nye and Po rivers, and at this point the stream is crossed by a bridge which is in our possession. Our army is now all gone from the front and held before Spottsylvania for the past two weeks. Our present front while it puts us in a very advantageous position with regard to the enemy, at the same time covers our communications via Fredericksburg. The Aquia Creek Railroad between those two points will soon be completed, and will doubtless be placed in running order south of Fredericksburg as we advance.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

The *Herald's* correspondent with Butler, 22d, gives an account of a midnight assault by the rebels the night previous. The pickets received their fire and gradually fell back, when the artillery opened upon the advanc-

ing rebels with whirling charges of grape and canister. The siege guns and light batteries were brought to bear and the rebels were mowed down like grass, but still they advanced and were given another slaughtering discharge, when they halted. A rebel caisson exploded scattering death in all directions. The gunboats on the Appomattox joined in, shelling the woods where rebel reserves were situated, until finally the rebels finding our forces so well prepared, withdrew 263 dead on the field. Our defences, constructed by some of our best engineers, are considered almost impregnable.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

It is reported that the gunboats of the Potomac flotilla, have removed all the obstructions in the Rappahannock. Nothing additional from Grant's army.

The *Times' special* says: In a case just tried before the District Supreme Court, Judge Wylie decided that gold speculations are contrary to public policy, and that the plaintiff can neither recover profits made in former operations (in hands of defendants) on money deposited with them as margin or collateral, under contracts for the purchase of gold.

A special to the *Post* says: The attempt which will be made in the Senate to strike out the \$300 exemption in the Enrollment Act, will probably fail in the House.

There is some prospect that the proposition of Senator Wilson to draft men for a single year, will be adopted.

The trial of Andrews, a leader in the July riots, commenced this morning.

The Washington *Republican* of last evening, says: Our army at Sunday noon, was 15 miles beyond Spottsylvania Court House, and everything progressing satisfactorily.

The Richmond *Enquirer* admits of heavy losses in the battles with Butler last week, and foots them up at 1,500.

But little has been received in regard to Grant's last movement, Secretary Stanton having requested the papers not to publish anything on the subject at present.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.

The House Committee on Elections, reported in favor of giving a seat for Dacotah to Todd.

The National Banking Bill as it came from the Senate, was taken up and an amendment was adopted limiting the amount of notes for circulation to three hundred million. The Senate amendment taxing the circulation of deposits and capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, was not concurred in.

FORT MONMOUTH, May 24th.

The steamer Powell (Gen. Butler's dispatch boat) arrived and reports everything quiet now. No hostilities since Saturday night. From all accounts it appears the rebels suffered severe punishment in their attempt at a night surprise. They buried their dead under a flag of truce. Thirty-four hundred wounded have been brought down the James river since the army first landed.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Army of the Potomac,
May 22d.

The advance of the army under Hancock, arrived at Milford yesterday and met a force of the enemy, said to be 13,000 strong; drove them through town pursuing them some distance. Our loss is unknown. An attack was made on our head-quarters train near Guinea Station yesterday afternoon. The rebels were repulsed and some prisoners taken.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, May 22d, 10 p.m.

Hancock is seven miles south of Bowling Green and occupies the bridge over the Mattaponi. Our cavalry had a good deal of fighting, but drove the enemy all the time. Our position is now deemed important and Richmond in greater danger than ever.

WAR DEPARTMENT, midnight, Washington, May 24.

A dispatch from Grant dated 11 o'clock, Monday night, states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna, following Lee's army closely. The 5th and 6th corps marched by way of Harris' store to Jenicks' ford, and the 5th corps effected a crossing and getting a position without much opposition. Shortly, however, they were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us; we captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable.

Another dispatch (giving the details of the movements of our corps and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position,) says he (Warren) was attacked with great vehemence—I have never heard more rapid firing either of an artillery or musketry attack; it resulted in a destructive repulse to the enemy. The rebels were entrenched and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river; they made a pertinacious resistance to his onset, but before dark he had forced them from their works and driven them across the stream. It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was great, while our losses are inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery and suffered greatly, especially from canister.

A dispatch from Grant, received at 3 o'clock this morning, states that the enemy had fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who come in say Lee is falling back on Richmond.

Other official dispatches from headquarters, say Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren has captured a good number of prisoners, but has not had time to count them, or ascertain his own loss. Hancock, in storming the rifle pits this side of the river, last evening, took between one and two hundred prisoners and drove many rebels into the river, where many were drowned. Warren also captured some official papers, among which was an official order calling out boys of fifteen years of age to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks.

Sheridan is this morning at Dunkirk, and will be at Milford to-night. No dispatches received to-day from Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

DISPATCHES FROM BUTTE, MONTANA, to-day, relating briefly the respective forces. Admiral Lee, in a telegram, dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night and Saturday night the enemy attacked our army and were handsomely repulsed.

A dispatch from Canby, dated the 18th, from the mouth of Red River, states that Banks says the troops reached Morgan to-day. The army is in better condition than expected, and will be ready soon to resume offensive operations. Signed:

C. L. STANTON.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$750,000.

San Francisco, California.
Insures Against Loss or Damage
by Fire.

WALKER BRO'S.
Agents.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining District, Utah Territory, will be held at the Government Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 11th, 1864, for the purpose of dividing the District.

By request of a majority of the miners.

JAMES S. WARREN,
Deputy Recorder.

MECHANICS WANTED!

At Camp Douglas, immediately, a few good House Carpenters, a Painter and Glazier, and a Mason and Plasterer. Enquire of the Post Quartermaster, at

Camp Douglas.

my25-1w

my25-1t

LOST.

A CAMEO BREASTPIN, on Saturday, evening, in

going from the 13th to the 16th Ward. The finder

will please leave it with Mrs. PALMER, 14th Ward, on

Main street.

my24-3t

W. I. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND
Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY ETC., carefully drawn up for the States and Detroits. Depositions, Acknowledgments etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.

OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City.

my23t

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

May 17th, 1864.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above Company, an assessment of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share was levied, payable on or before the first day of June next.

my20-td

G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY:

All stock delinquent for assessments on the first day of June next, will be advertised for sale to the highest bidder, according to law.

G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

my20-td

W. C. GOODRICH.

GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will

always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stable near the premises.

Patronage Solicited.

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JOHN AVONDET,

Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.

Consignments Solicited Terms, moderate.

REFERENCES:

Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt

Lake City; W. H. Hausey & Co., Denver City, Colorado

Territory, and Ross & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

my20-td

GEO. HIGGINS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

Consignments Solicited Terms, moderate.

REFERENCES:

Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt

Lake City; W. Hausey & Co., Denver City, Colorado

Territory, and Ross & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

my20-td

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Patronage Accommodations.

On the premises; also, an Insurance Branch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security.

M. W. BROWN

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND. ROBERT REDFORD.
CLEVELAND & REDFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Capacious Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East. Burnside, Virginia, Boise, Minn and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this Ferry for the simple reason that it is the Best and Nearest road to any of the above places.

MEERS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

TO
EAST BANNACK CITY.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock A. M. in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada, and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sturte, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent.

L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

Ben. HOLLADAY, } W. L. HALEY, }
New York. } G. S. L. CITY.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY, } BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency

sold on

New York.

San Francisco, Cal.

Virginia City, Idaho.

Denver City, Colorado.

Atchinson, Kansas.

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

my2t

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

ap24-1t

CERTIFICATES FROM THE BANKERS.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

my24-1t

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

my24-1t

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now pre-

pared to make Assays of Ores of every description,

on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having

had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters,

Camp Douglas.

ap24-1t

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, } E. WHEATON, }
Virginia. } Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,

BANKERS,

AUSTIN, N. T.

Draw on

Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and

San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants

and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coin-

age at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a

general Banking business.

feb24-1t

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.
THURSDAY MORNING, . . . MAY 26, 1862.

Nepotism.

In a new country, where, of necessity, every man stands before the community on his own personal merits, whether of character, ability or skill, the kind of favoritism to which our heading refers, is to a great extent, impossible; but in older and more firmly established States—and even in some Territories—we have been painfully impressed not only with the extent to which this sort of clannish thrusting forward of connexions and friends exists, but also with the great and manifold evils resulting therefrom. In the naval service of the United States, previous to this war, the system alluded to, had almost entire sway, and no sooner was a new Commandant appointed to a Navy Yard, or an appointment made to a vessel under sailing orders, than the appointees, with rare and honorable exceptions, at once proceeded to fill all the appointive places under their control, with relations or friends, in regard to whose fitness for the positions thus furnished them, no one pretended to make any enquiry. We have ourselves seen a Commander's son his Secretary, and a Captain's nephew his Clerk, neither of whom could spell correctly three consecutive words in English;—while the naval storekeeper at the principal depot for stores on that station, was a relation (how near we cannot say) of both Captain and Commodore. That a similar state of affairs existed in the army, the reports of various Committees appointed by Congress to examine into such abuses, amply prove, and observant eyes can perceive that, if not now so rampant and undisguised as formerly, such abuses still exist to a sufficient extent to interfere materially with the efficiency of our military system.

In political life previous to this war, we had gotten to such a point that "victoribus spolia" to the victors belongs the spoils, had come to be an unblushing recognized principle of action, and the question of fitness for any particular position, or ability and education thoroughly to perform its duties, was infinitely less thought of and enquired into, than "what has he done for his party or whom can he influence?" Thus it resulted that in the vast majority of instances we had offices of considerable importance and large pay filled by men who were utterly incompetent to perform a single item of the duties thereto pertaining, except the pocketing of their salary. In short, and not to mince the matter, we had come to a pitch of corruption in this respect excelled only by England among all the countries of Europe, and hardly by her, since there, the offices filled by nepotism are for the most part sinecures, and we in the United States either have not, or ought not to have any such either among elective or appointive offices.

Men are not angels—in fact all men are not even sensible and prudent—and consequently we cannot expect but that this habit of appointment through favoritism, without reference to ability, will to a certain extent always exist; but what we contend is that those doing so and using their power in this manner ought, at least, to have the grace to glaze over their action in some such way as to make it look plausible, and not boldly and without shame to shock the minds of the thinking and sensible by such incompetent appointments.

One of the greatest of the good results from the present war, will in all probability be, that hereafter competency and ability will be more regarded in appointments to office than will lineage, blood or the influence of friends. Should this result have been gained, the war would not have been wholly in vain; and in military life we think we already see that more attention is beginning to be paid to character and ability than were ever thought of in the early part of the war, and when the first regiments were being raised. Nepotism, favoritism and the appointment of incompetent persons to high office have been the ruin of all the republics that ever heretofore have existed, and it behooves us strenuously to guard against their insidious entrance into the body politic. Let the questions be, is he honest—has he the ability and does he understand the duties of the office so bestowed? and let an affirmative answer confer the place, and a

negative to any one of those questions be amply sufficient to debar from any office under the Government of the United States; for it will be observed that this is a trouble which only extends to offices under Government, since even the men who have the power and are thus willing to grant away positions the salaries of which the United States has to foot, would not in their own business, and when their own dollars and cents were involved, hold in their employ in any capacity the same person whom they are thus ready to entrust with Government money and to pay munificently from funds of the Government. Let nepotism then, in all departments of our Government, be abolished; let sensible men frown it down, (it is no better than theft); and let those who still fill places with their imbecile relations and friends, feel that the reflecting community looks on every man who thus abuses his position as no better and less excusable even than the common thief. Then will our country never have reason, as she has too frequently had in times past, to be ashamed of her officers; honesty will be sure of its due reward and ability will never languish in obscurity while fools bask in the sunshine of prosperity.

We are informed by the assayer, that the Eureka and Lincoln (adjoining ledges in the Rush Valley discoveries) assay as nearly alike as may be, viz: \$216.86 per ton. Rather a good yield that, of silver!

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Walker Bros., Agents for the Pacific Insurance Co. of San Francisco.

RUSH VALLEY.—We publish for the information of the shareholders in this City, at Camp and elsewhere, the following note from H. W. Kearsing, assayer, to one of the discoverers of the Rush Valley Silver Leads. It seems very encouraging:

Sir:—To-day I put together all the ores from the Quandary, Eureka and Potomac, and extracted the lead from them—making an average of the whole, for the purpose of giving the miners of Rush Valley such average. The lead that comes from the first flow, assays \$260 in pure silver per ton; the lead taken from the slags remaining, assays \$346.682.3 cents per ton—which would be worth in New York City, \$500 per ton of lead thus extracted, with the silver in it. I now require one or two tons of choice ore from each good ledge that is productive of lead, so that I may experiment with a furnace here and to determine on a cheap scale of building one in Rush Valley, for, as far as silver is concerned, I consider Rush Valley well developed.

Respectfully,
KEARSING, Assayer.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.

Imports of general merchandise both from foreign and domestic ports continue to pour in upon us at a fearful rate of increase, filling our bonded and other warehouses to repletion, rendering our markets for the most part dull, and reducing prices far below the cost of importation.

Our enthusiastic Sanitary Fund meeting was held at Sacramento yesterday, realizing large sums.

Chambers of Commerce have forwarded remonstrances against the mining tax bill.

Arrived—Ship Ville de Toulouse, Bordeaux; Fleetwing from Rio; Vilete, Callao; Dublin from Shanghai. Sailed—ships E. Bulkley, for Port Angelos; Brewster, for Boston.

Acapulco advises to the 12th, say the French occupy but a narrow line from San Blas to Vera Cruz and Tampico. It is surmised the French Admiral does not venture to occupy any other Pacific port because he would be unable to keep up communication with the interior.

The steamer Golden City has been libeled for landing goods without permit.

Some few arrivals of general merchandise; markets flat; grain easier.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, May 23d.

A Washington telegram says: The rebel army has been retreating since the attack on our right on the 18th. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, our forces occupied Guinea's station and Bowling Green.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

Dispatches to the Philadelphia *Enquirer* state that early Saturday morning our army silently advanced, capturing the rebel pickets and pushed on and cut off a portion of the left of the rear column of the main rebel army at Nye river, capturing 400 prisoners.

CHICAGO, May 24th.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, met at Boston on the 19th and appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Resolutions were passed recommending the nomination of Lincoln.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

The Senate passed the Pacific Railroad bill yesterday, by 23 to 5, it now goes to the House.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

Special to the *Times*, Guinnes' Station 24th, says the army of the Potomac is again on the march towards Richmond. During the night Hancock's corps, which held the left of our lines in front of Spottsylvania, took up the march, moving on a road parallel with the Nye river:—early this morning they reached Guinnes' station on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad; thence pushed onward following the railroad, and to-night finds the head of Hancock's column at Bowling Green, eighteen miles south of Fredericksburg; other corps have been to-day following the same general line and are now passing this point. It will be observed from this, that the

commanding General has effected the turning movement on the right to flank Lee, who is now hastily falling back to take up a new defensive position. We expect his next stand will be on the South Anna, although he may endeavor to hit us while moving by flank as he did when out-flanked in his lines on the Rapidan. Heavy firing is now heard across the Nye where one of our columns is moving. One mile south by west of Guinnes' is the point of confluence of the Nye and Po rivers, and at this point the stream is crossed by a bridge which is in our possession. Our army is now all gone from the front and held before Spottsylvania for the past two weeks. Our present front while it puts us in a very advantageous position with regard to the enemy, at the same time covers our communications via Fredericksburg. The Aquia Creek Railroad between those two points will soon be completed, and will doubtless be placed in running order south of Fredericksburg as we advance.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

The *House* Committee on Elections, reported in favor of giving a seat for Dacotah to Todd.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

The National Banking Bill as it came from the Senate, was taken up and an amendment was adopted limiting the amount of notes for circulation to three hundred million. The Senate amendment taxing the circulation of deposits and capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, was not concurred in.

ing rebels with withering discharge of grape and canister. The siege guns and light batteries were brought to bear and the rebels were mowed down like grass, but still they advanced and were given another slaughtering discharge, when they halted. A rebel caisson exploded scattering death in all directions. The gunboats on the Appomattox joined in, shelling the woods where rebel reserves were stationed, until finally the rebels found our forces so well prepared, withdrew leaving 263 dead on the field. Our defences, constructed by some of our best engineers, are considered almost impregnable.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

It is reported that the gunboats of the Potomac flotilla, have removed all the obstructions in the Rappahannock. Nothing additional from Grant's army.

The *Times* special says: In a case just tried before the District Supreme Court, Judge Wylie decides that gold speculations are contrary to public policy, and that the plaintiff can neither recover profits made in former operations (in hands of defendants) on money deposited with them as margin or collateral, under contracts for the purchase of gold.

A special to the *Post* says: The attempt which will be made in the Senate to strike out the \$300 exemption in the Enrollment Act, will probably fail in the House.

There is some prospect that the proposition of Senator Wilson to draft men for a single year, will be adopted.

The trial of Andrews, a leader in the July riots, commenced this morning.

The Washington *Republican* of last evening, says: Our army at Sunday noon, was 15 miles beyond Spottsylvania Court House, and everything progressing satisfactorily.

The Richmond *Enquirer* admits of heavy losses in the battles with Butler last week, and foots them up at 1,500.

But little has been received in regard to Grant's last movement, Secretary Stanton having requested the papers not to publish anything on the subject at present.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.

The House Committee on Elections, reported in favor of giving a seat for Dacotah to Todd.

The National Banking Bill as it came from the Senate, was taken up and an amendment was adopted limiting the amount of notes for circulation to three hundred million. The Senate amendment taxing the circulation of deposits and capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, was not concurred in.

FORT MONROE, May 24th.

The steamer Powell (Gen. Butler's dispatch boat) arrived and reports everything quiet now. No hostilities since Saturday night. From all accounts it appears the rebels suffered severe punishment in their attempt at a night surprise. They buried their dead under a flag of truce. Thirty-four hundred wounded have been brought down the James river since the army first landed.

HEADQUARTERS,
Army of the Potomac,
May 22d.

The advance of the army under Hancock, arrived at Milford yesterday and met a force of the enemy, said to be 13,000 strong, drove them through town pursuing them some distance. Our loss is unknown. An attack was made on our head-quarters train near Gaines Station yesterday afternoon. The rebels were repulsed and some prisoners taken.

HEADQUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, May 22d, 10 p.m.

Hancock is seven miles south of Bowling Green and occupies the bridge over the Mattaponi. Our cavalry had a good deal of fighting, but drove the enemy all the time. Our position is now deemed important and Richmond in greater danger than ever.

WAR DEPARTMENT, midnight, Washington, May 24.

A dispatch from Grant dated 11 o'clock, Monday night, states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna, following Lee's army closely. The 5th and 6th corps marched by way of Harris' store to Jencks' ford, and the 5th corps effected a crossing and getting a position without much opposition. Shortly, however, they were violently attacked, and handomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us; we captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable.

Another dispatch (giving the details of the movements of our corps and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position,) says he (Warren) was attacked with great vehemence—I have never heard more rapid firing either of an artillery or musketry attack; it resulted in a destructive repulse to the enemy. The rebels were entrenched and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river; they made a pertinacious resistance to his onset, but before dark he had forced them from their works and driven them across the stream. It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was great, while our losses are inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery and suffered greatly, especially from canister.

A dispatch from Grant, received at 3 o'clock this morning, states that the enemy had fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who come in say Lee is falling back on Richmond.

Other official dispatches from headquarters, say Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army. Warren has captured a good number of prisoners, but has not had time to count them, or ascertain his own loss. Hancock, in storming the rifle pits this side of the river, last evening, took between one and two hundred prisoners and drove many rebels into the river, where many were drowned. Warren also captured some official papers, among which was an official order calling out boys of fifteen years of age to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks.

Sheridan is this morning at Dunkirk, and will be at Milford to-night. No dispatches received to-day from Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

Despatch from Butler, May 22d, to-day, relating briefly the respective forces. Admiral Lee, in a telegram, dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night and Saturday night the enemy attacked our army and were handsomely repulsed.

A dispatch from Canby, dated the 18th, from the mouth of Red River, states that Banks says the troops reached Morgan to-day. The army is in better condition than expected, and will be ready soon to resume offensive operations. Signed.

STANTON.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$750,000.

San Francisco, California.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire.

WALKER BRO'S. Agents.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining District, Utah Territory, will be held at the Government Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 11th, 1864, for the purpose of dividing the District. By request of a majority of the miners.

JAMES S. WARREN, Deputy Recorder.

MECHANICS WANTED!

At Camp Douglas, immediately, a few good Hous Carpenters, a Painter and Glazier, and a Mason and Plasterer. Enquire of the Post Quartermaster, at Camp Douglas.

LOST.

A CAMEO BREASTPIN, on Saturday evening, in going from the 14th to the 16th Ward. The finder will please leave it with Mrs. PALMER, 14th Ward, on Main street.

W. I. APPLEBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.

DEETS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.

OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., May 17th, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above Company, an assessment of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share was levied, payable on or before the first day of June next.

W. C. CARLETON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE JORDAN SILVER MINING COMPANY: All stock delinquent for assessments on the first day of June next, will be advertised for sale to the highest bidder, according to law.

G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

W. C. GOODRICH.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stable near the premises.

Patronage Solicited.

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JOHN AVONDET,

Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.

POWER, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

W. C. GOODRICH.

GEO. HIGGINS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

Consignments Solicited Terms, moderate.

REFERENCES:

Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenb & Kahn, Salt Lake City. W. Hussey & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

my10-1m

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Pine Corral Accommodations.

On the premises; also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security.

M. W. BROWN

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, PHINEAS HEREFORD,
CLEVELAND & HEREFORD,
AUGUST 22d, 1864.
ANCHORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Capacity Storage, etc., etc.
Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

ap28d</

DIPSOMANIA, OR THIRST MADNESS.—The periodical desire for strong drink which sometimes besets individuals, otherwise moral and exemplary, is a species of paroxysmal mania beyond the control of the patient. It is quite certain that there are thousands of cases of remittent drunkenness which present the specific symptoms of disease. The periodical drunkard is not an habitual dram-drinker; but at particular times he appears to be attacked with a thirst madness which deprives him of the power of volition, and hurries him into the most terrible excess. During the interval between the paroxysms he may be a perfectly sober man. For many weeks, or even months, he may have steadily refused to taste a drop of liquor; may indeed, have felt no inclination for it, but, on the contrary, regarded it with disgust, and yet when the fit comes on the raging thirst for alcohol utterly paralyzes his conscience, he is a monomaniac, and should be treated as one. If put under proper restraint at the commencement of this furor, the dipsomaniac, in nine cases out of ten, might be tied over his difficulty in the course of a week or ten days, and perseverance in this course, at each recurrence of the hallucination, would probably eventuate in a cure. It is not easy to persuade the world that all drunkenness is not voluntary. The law does not recognize dipsomania. It treats all inebriates alike. This seems to be unjust; though it is hard to say where the line should be drawn between free will excess, and that which proceeds from an uncontrollable mania.

At what time since Mr. Conness' election, and in what respect, has Mr. Sears given a heartier support to Mr. Conness than has Mr. Sargent. *Solano Herald.*

At the State Convention, for instance, where Mr. Sargent and his friends had their programme prepared to censure Mr. Conness by resolution, and mortify him by electing President of the Convention and delegate to the National Convention his bitter and unscrupulous personal enemy, (not Mr. Parks,) but were prevented from carrying it out by Mr. Sears and his friends. *Nevada Gazette.*

"My dear Ellen," said Mr. Eastman to a young lady whose smiles he was seeking. "I have long wished for this sweet opportunity, but I hardly dare trust to myself now to speak the deep emotion of my palpitating heart; but I declare to you, my dear Ellen, that I love you most tenderly; your smiles would shed—would shed—" "Never mind the woodshed," said Ellen, "go on with that pretty talk."

A man had a sign up, "cheap ladies' shoes for sale here." He found that not a woman entered his store. No wonder; the ladies don't like to be called cheap—they want to be called dear.

Tis well enough for an attractive wife to have a repulsive husband. The rose isn't complete without its thorn.

The present Mayor of Manchester, England, was formerly a vendor of newspapers. Encouraging to newsboys.

On most occasions, the importance of calmness is in exact proportion to its difficulty.

A man of maxims only, is like a Cyclops with one eye, and that one in the back of his head.

MILITARY FORCE.—The total number of enlisted men at Fort Churchill at present is something over 500.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.—The second quarterly Conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was held in this city, Saturday and yesterday, E. H. Webb presiding. There were thirteen elders and three priests present. There were represented at this Conference eight branches, viz: Sacramento, San Francisco, Folsom, Stockton, Brighton, Petaluma, Watsonville and El Dorado, consisting of one hundred and four members, including twenty-one elders, ten priests, two teachers and one deacon. Elder Joseph Smith was sustained by this Conference as prophet, seer, revelator and translator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in all the world. His counsel, the Quorum of the Twelve, together with all the quorums of the Church, were sustained by this Conference. Elder E. C. Briggs was sustained as President of all the Saints on the Pacific slope; also, Elder E. H. Webb as President of the Conference; G. P. Dykes in his capacity of travelling elder in this Conference; Elders E. C. Brand and H. Morgan as travelling elders, the former to Petaluma, the latter to San Bernardino. The following were sustained as presiding elders over their respective branches, viz: C. Bagnall, of Sacramento; T. J. Andrews, San Francisco; Jeremiah Thomas, Folsom; Owen Davis, Brighton; G. W. Oman, Petaluma; G. Adams, Watsonville; Jos. Outhouse, El Dorado; and Wm. Cunningham, Stockton. Elder W. H. Wilson was sustained as Church Recorder; Elder T. J. Andrews as book agent for this Conference. After listening to addresses from Elder Dyke and Elder Webb the Conference adjourned to meet in Sacramento, October 6, 1864. *Sacramento Union*, May 16th.

DEPARTURE OF IRATABA.—The Mohave Chief, Irataba, sailed on the Senator yesterday, loaded with presents and covered all over with glory. He has furnished more items to the local press than any other topic except the inexhaustible Aquila, and will doubtless compel his tribe to respect the scalps of newspaper men, if of no others, though his professions are friendly to all Americans. *S. F. Bulletin*, 13th.

A Belgium paper says that petroleum oil lamps are affected by music—a certain note on a brass instrument put them out. M. Dubem extinguished eight lamps in succession by the sound of a trumpet. He was one of the late M. Julien's band, and is professor at the Brussels Conservatoire of Music.

The new reading of "keep a stiff upper lip" is, "maintain an inviolable rigidity in the spot where the mustache ought to grow."

A man that breaks his word, bids others to be false to him.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah.

Co-Partnership Notice.

We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore. RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864.

my64

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States.

SPR-14

PATRICK LYNCH.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market.

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,

SOAP, etc., etc., etc.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

etc., etc., etc.

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap64

A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

—O—

The Highest Price Paid for Gold
Dust and Coin.

We are now prepared to supply the market with parties desiring them. We have all the necessary supplies of paper, we have all the necessary supplies required by mining companies, and

parties can be supplied with Coal at the same rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Post Office will be promptly attended to.

Geo. W. GILBERT,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.

O. OLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St., opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

FOR SALE.

Curry Bags, Graft, Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Warehouse, Salt Lake City.

One cop.

Business

One cop.

One cop.